Anna Dickinson Addresses a Large Audience on the Topics of the Campaign.

She Brings from Its Hiding Place the History of Democracy, and with Matchless Ability Uncovers Its Very Black Spots.

That Party Is Denounced in Scathing Terms for Its Pretentious Position.

At the Same Time Its Local Representatives Are Parading the Streets Several Thousand Strong with Music and Red Fire.

ANNA DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

The Democratic Party as the Workingman's False Friend.

Distinguished as is Anna Dickinson, because of the eloquent and noble sentiments in behalf of the cause of liberty and union during the last twenty-five years, the compliment paid her last evening was one of which she may well feel proud. The audience which assembled in Tomlinson Hall to hear her discuss the political issues of to-day was one of the largest and most intelligent which ever listened to a political speech in this city. The size of the audience was remarkable, considering the counter attraction upon the streets of a long advertised Democratic parade, showing that the majority of the average multitude prefer a street parade to a speech, no difference by whom. By the time Miss Dickinson began speaking the lower floor of Tomlinson Hall was filled, with the exception of a few of the rear seas, and the gallery was crowded. Above and below there were seated at least four thousand. Upon the stage were a large number of people, chairs being placed upon every foot of available space. At least one-third of the audience were ladies, and among the men were many who are known and honored all over the State. Several clergymen and others who do not take an active part. men and others who do not take an active part in politics were also there. It was moved by the eloquent and stirring utterances of the speaker; and on many occasions signified its approval in the heartiest manner, the ladies assisting by waving their handkerchiefs and flags. The hall bore no decorations, but the stars and stripes were to be seen everywhere in the room, either in the form of flags carried by the auditors or in the way of trimmings to hats and in other devices. While the audience was assembling a glee club of about a dozen voices rendered some campaign songs, which were so well received that the audience kept the singers at it until the arrival of the

Miss Dickinson was readily recognized when she appeared upon the stage, escorted by Mr. W. P. Fishback. Those who heard her in this city a number of years ago expressed surprise that she had changed so little. She was given a most hearty welcome, many in the faudience standing up and waving their handkerchiefs. To this she at first responded by a now, and afterward, as the enthusiam increased, waved her hand in acknowledgement. When the enthusiasm had subsided Mr. Fishback stepped forward

Ladies and Gentlemen-During the dark days of the war for the Union, when the hearts of strong men grew faint and their houses were filled with mourning, there came to us in the West a young woman from the East with a message of good tidings. Her heart was full of hope, zeal and enthusiasm; she told us that the God of battle would not let the cause of the Union fail, and she cheered many patriotic hearts. Later, when a recreant Vice-president, standing in the place of President Lincoln, vetoed the civil rights bill, her voice was again heard in denunciations of that wrong and advocacy of the rights of the black man. [Applause.] That voice comes to us again to-night; and I have the pleasure now of prescatting to you the woman who has been styled by Frederick Douglass, The prophetess of the Republican party, Anna Dickinson. [Long-continued applause.]

Another storm of applause greeted Miss Dickinson as she came forward. She spoke in a clear, strong voice, which could be heard in every portion of the room, notwithstanding the noise attending the Democratic demonstration. Perhaps no portion of her address met so warm a response as her remarks upon the question of a free ballot in the South. There were many colored people in the audience, and they showed the heartiest appreciation of her utterances in behalf of their race. Her speech was more than two hours long. She said:

It is as true of a party as it is of an army in the field, that it must fight or surrender. We have had the issue marked out and the battle formed for us by the President of the United States, or the hangman of Buffalo. [Applause.] The sole issue on which the fight is to be made he and his party have proclaimed shall be the There is no other issue in contest save that of tariff, so says this tool of aristocracy, ignorance and North and the South to-day. Some people stupid domination. Whatsoever matter has been involved touching not only the health, the good condition, but the very life of the Republie in the last twenty-five years, this day the rebels of the South, unrepentant and unreconstructed, through the mouth of their filthy tool at the North, announce the sole issue which the old soldiers and free men and their sons are to decide on the 6th of next November. 'We assert it and you are to accept it,' they proclaim. [Applause. | So be it. We are strong enough to take up any gauge of battle flung down, though it be the devil in hell or his present emissary in power in this land. Great applause.] Who are these men who settle the gauge of battle and say on what issue the fight is to be madel The friends of the laboring man! They announce in this fight that they stand asking the suffrage of the American citizens on the ground that they, the Denocratic party, are the friends of labor and the champions of the laboring man. They are the friends of the laboring man, white and black, as their candidate for the vice-presidency, Mr. Thurman, announced forty-eight hours ago truly. They are the friends of the laboring man as they were of the negro in the past. From first to last the tool of the slave power; from first to last for gain, for profit, for office, for the emoluments of power; always moving forward or backward, to the degradation and enslavement of labor, whether it rested under the skin of white men or black. We used to talk about the abuse of power they represented. Slavery was, in itself, the essence of all abuse that could be perpetrated upon man. They spit upon all that free labor needs, and desires, and that could elevate it. It is this power for seventy-five years dominated the Democratic party that toas its friend. What did it, this friend of the laboring man? What did this champion of the masters do through these five and seventy years? The men who founded this republic believed in the principles of justice for all men. Washington never owned a slave, though they have belied his memory by the other assertion. Jeffer-son said, looking at freddom on one side and slavery on the other, that a coming contest was inevitable, and in that contest God Almighty had no attributes that would side with the slave-holder. What followed! The slave power, the aristocrats of a limited section said, "Give us more than equal power." They did it. New England, New York and Pennsylvania saved the Carolinas to liberty and independence. Massachusetts alone sent into the war of the revolution 8,000 more men than the whole South combined. [Applause.] And so the fight having been won, and these men being ready to eat what they had not cooked, and finding that freedom and its methods prospered in the North, while despotism and slavery and its methods went stowly and unwaveringly in the South, said, "Give us more," and their tool, the friend of the laboring man that asks the suffrages of this toiling, laboring mass next November, began faithfully its record. When slavery said, "You have too much of prosperity in the North while the lands we possess are already beginning to be spoiled and ruined by the ignorant labor of slaves; buy us Louisiana;" the Democracy party obediently

doffed its hat and put its hand into he Nation's

Republic-and bought Louisians to be

turned over to the taint and curse of

slave labor. That is how it began to prove

ite faithfulness to its friendship for the laboring

classes. Its master, having spoiled Louisiana and even something more, said, "Buy us Flori-

pocket-this economical, faithful servant of the

A NIGHT FOR BOTH PARTIES | da," and this friend of the decent white man and laborer put its hand again into the Nation's treasury and once more bought for the few aristocrate of the South, that they might live and reign in triumph, and crack their whip over and reign in triumph, and crack their whip over
the black laborer and exclude white labor at the
same time. They bought for them Florida.
Was that enough! No. Covering the land they
bought was a straight and honest treaty with
the decent Indians who there abided, the
Creeks and Cherokees; but, trampling
the Nation's faith and its own under
foot, they turned these red skined friends of the
Nation adrift to whatsoever fate might befall
them. "Their lands are needed for the pollution
of slavery for the interests of the few aristocratic masters," said the Democratic party of cratic masters," said the Democratic party of that day. The faithful and honest friend of the laboring man breaks faith with the red man, and drives him our to penury that it might take his lands and give it to a few aristocrats of the South for the degradation and shame of labor, and the brutalization of the person of the workingman that was to follow. Then, was that enough? Said this same master of the Democratic party, as the years went on, "Give us Texas, an enormous territory lying here outside of our doors." No. said the spirit of justice of the North. "Then," said these few dominating members of this aristocracy of the South, "give it to us, or we will tear the Nation asunder." "So be it," said this servant; "we will buy Texas if we can, and if not, we will plunge the whole Nation, pledged to liberty, into war," and to what end? That these great lands may be tilled by free men and occupied by free churches and free schools, with a free press? (Here a cannon was fired in the vicinity of the ball.) Is that a Democratic cannon? [A voice, "Yes."] Well, all the noise of hell cannot silence the voice of liberty and truth. [Tremendons and voice of liberty and truth. [Tremendous applause.] Let them thunder on this 22d of September, we will thunder in answer on the 7th of November. [Loud cheering.] [Cannon again heard.] Oh, the Democrats of the North are liberal with cannon on the side of the South in 1888; they had their fingers on their lips in 1861. [Great applause.] They said to give us Mexico, and it was given to them. In the days of the revolution, when the issue was the eternal and the everlasting principle of the rights of men, of equality before the law and of the freedom of each human being before God and amongst his fellowmen, Massa-chusetts sent 8,000 more men than the whole South combined. When the fight same with Mexico to wrench her great territory from her and give it over to something that meant death to free labor and degradation to the white man and enslavement to the black, the South stood ready to send 43,000 men against 23,000 and odd 8,000 more men into the field than the whole South combined, but when the issue was the degradation of labor in the person of white men and black alike the South could send against Mexico four men to every one that the Democratic North even would put into the field. [Ap-Then when Texas was gained these friends of labor said: "Get us one-third more of Mexican soil; beg it, borrow it, or steal it, but get it for us." And it was done. Well,

God vindicates himself, and the everlasting rules of justice work themselves out to a fair completion. The soil that the Union stole—for it amounted to that-from Mexico at this de mand of the slave power is the soil over which we have the contention to-day of the Chinaman on one hand, and the damnable curse of Mormonism on the other. And it serves us right. So be it; but don't forget, Republican and Democratic voters, where the trouble and the issue belong. What more did this friend of labor de for the workingman. There is not a creature so ignorant or one so young who does not know where this leprosy, this slave power, originated. You know it. Yes, every man and woman in this house knows it. So, this friend of labor, having done his service in its behalf down to that point, what more does he do! Said this master, "Give us Kansas and Nebraska. We thought in 1819 and 1820 we did not need the land; it was too far north, had too much of the free breezes of liberty blowing across it; it was too cool, too circumspect, but now we need it, and give it to us." This friend of labor, looking ever the boundless billows of a peaceful sea that meant riches to-day, and healthy prosperity during hundreds of years to the United States and to the laboring classes, said to this master, "So be it; we gine it to you; we compromise pledged faith and words sworn before high heaven; they are nothing. We give it over to your grasp and shut it off from the prosperity of the Northern working men. That is bow it proved its faithfulness in that day. What then! When the Northern laboring man said, "No, this is my heritage and I claim it; this is my right and I possess it," the slave power on the one band and its abject tool, the Democratic party, on the other, said, "We will abrogate law, poison justice, turn the wheels of time, of government and law backwards, but that we shall have what we desire. The North at last and the laboring men of the North were too much for it. For a quarter of a century the North had stood still in the face of these demands; it had not cared whether the black man lived or died; whether his rights were acknowledged or denied. It did not care whether humanity under a black skin was acknowledged as a child of God or as a bit of machinery, a cotton bale to be bought and sold in open market, But at last, thank God, suffering, privation, wrong and oppression came home to the white man of the North, and taught him that labor rested under a black skin in the South as his brother, and their interests being identical were to be fought out together at the polls, or, if need be, on the battlefield. What turned the tide in Kansas was what John Brown said-and made the North and South understand it—that in this fight of freedom against slavery there were blows to be given as well as to be received. [Applause.] To day that story is repeated, although it comes with a new face. It is all we have to come face to face with at this present time. We used to talk in the old times about the North and the South, and we talk abouth the innocently imagine that the phrase means a neans to-day what it has meant for a century. It means free speech, a free press, a free school, a free Bible, and intelligence, and thought, and argument, and every avenue stretched wide and

open before every human being who can enter in. It means that the gospel of God, which is the gospel of humanity, shall be preached in pulpit and on highway alike. [Ap-plause. The cannon again heard.] The Democratic cannon says amen to that. [Great applause.] That is what the North means. What does the South mean? It means three hundred and fifty to four hundred thousand aristocracts-slave holders-who dominated generation after generation, until finally in 1860 they brought the national govern-ment in the United States to its infamy in the face of the whole world. What did this aristocracy represent? It represented a toil that had so spoilt the whole face of the land that the best territory there could be bought for \$5; it meant a silenced free speech and a muzzled press. Why should it not? Napoleon said three-quarters of a century ago, 'I dread free newspapers more than an army of a hundred thousand men." [Applause.] It turned back the wheels of government itself, and in South Carolina and Georgia it dared to open the mails and to take out the papers of the North that said even a feeble word for freedom and the rights of the laboring man, and burned them on the public common. Amos Kendall, then Postmaster Geaeral of the United States, said to South Carolina and Georgia, "Self-preservation is the first law of nature; I cannot sanction you in the rifling and destruction of the mails, but I will not condemn you." This power in the South said, silence free speech, we muzzle free press and put in the place, need be, of intelligent discussion-[Cannon again] -gunpowder. If a white man comes here and dares to breathe the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, we will warn him out of our midst, and if he per-sists in staying we will brand him with a red-

hot iron, and if he persists beyond that we will fling him into prison to rot and dia. And they did it, and the Democratic party said, "It is This friend of the laboring man, this merciless tyrant, said that if mother, wife, sister or daughter who should say it is my duty as well as my privilege to teach those wretched creatures who toil without hope that there is hope beyond; that if government on earth simply means the lash and branding-iron, there is a government above that means mercy and peace: that if the government in this land means simply unrequited toil, sorrow and misery, there is freedom for the sons of God for time and eternity, and that above the tyrant slave-master there is a God who is no respecter of persons to whom we may look and to His mercy we may hope until hope bears fruition to the toiling bondman and laboring man, this tender, Christian woman was to be thrust into a noisome jail with chain about her wrist. That is what civilization and what the Democratic party meant for her and all concerned in those days. [Applause.] While the civilization of the North meant as embodied in the influence that was slowly gathering up against this power a free pulpit and an open Bible, free schools, well-tilled lands and a homestead. It meant that father or mother, however poor, should love their children and should use their best endeavor to give them all the freedom in

should send into the world the breath of his into several adjoining counties to urge the own body, the blood of his own veins, "boys" to be on hand and help swell the own body, the blood of his own veins, crowd. The masses were not only invited, but the offspring of his own loins, and to send him their comingwas made almost compulsory with their comingwas made almost compulsory with
the appeal that if the domonstration should be
a failure the Marion county Democrats might as
well consider themselves defeated. Chairman
Taggart announced in advance that he would
have every Democratic voter in Marion county
in line, and he and his lieutenants saw
that nothing was left undone that would upon the auction-block. What in the maine of God have these two civilizations to-day? The one has got to triumph and the other has got to die. [Applause.] It was the Democratic party that said amen to all this and supported it from year to year down to 1860, until it blev the Voice of its cannon against Sumter, and it that sound drowned all smaller and lesser cries in the North in the one triumphant divine outery assist in making his prediction a success. There seemed to be a fear lest the Democracy would not 'We are free.' These two civilizations unanimously respond the call, and some of the railroads found it necessary to put on a special stood face to face for seeventy five years. The train in order to accomodate those who came South had said, 'We are not afraid; we will in to march, and pass themselves off as Indiantriumph,' and the North said, 'Against your apolis Democrats. Every inducement that could auction-block we put our type-block; against your degradation of labor we put free land, be devised was offered men to march. Uniforms were given out free, and there are Republicans who say they were offered \$2 go into the procesfree speech, a free press and free schools. And the South said, 'So be it.' And at the end of five and seventy years the champion of despot-ism said to the champion of freedom, 'We can't

abide the issue; we will adjourn the contest

from the ballot-box to the cartridge-box," and the North said, 'So be it.' [Applause.] I do

nois, and beyond in Iowa, you in the great basin of the Mississippi, understood that the Mississippi was yours and "By the God of Justice," said the

Mississippi. The great trunk lines would carry

all that it wanted to send and all that it wanted

to bring from the Mississippi to New York and

return, but it had a good sense of justice and

what belonged to it and its free toil

adjournment to the battlefield. Indiana was

called upon for six regiments, but the people of

Indiana understood the matter better than the

leaders, and when their leaders said six regi-

ments, or seventy-five hundred men for three

months, within ten days the people had raised

seven thousand men beyond its quota, and said:

plause.] The people knew that the fight

was simply part and parcel of the fight of five and seventy years, and

might last for seventy-five years more, and in

the heat and flame of that strife they stood

ready to say. So be it: let us fight for seventy-

five years. It is twenty years only. Don't let

the rifle grow dim; don't let the cartridge-box

It is a pity that these dastardly white slaves of

the North cannot have the change in whips of

cartridge-box and the battle-field," and the North

said, "So be it," and stood to its guns like men.

It was nothing to the South to yield free

speech; it never had it. [Laughter and applause.]

It was nothing for the South to put a muzzle on the lips of the press;

it was nothing for the South to deny the mess-

age of God as spoken from the pulpits for sev-

enty-five years-it would make God's truth a lie;

it was nothing to give up the habea prpus; they had never had it; the rights of an individ-

ual were not recognized within its borders. But

what did the North give! We, used to free

speech, to open proclamation of whatsoever we believed by tongue or by type; we who had said

what we believed, and had done our service for

the government and humanity as we chose; we

who stood ready to put the finger on the lip,

muzzle the press, silence even the pulpit, abol-

ish the habeas corpus and to load ourselves with

debt. To what end did we do it! We did it

that the government might mean an open

ground and a fair pathway to free-

for the whole world in the future. We did

all that, and willingly, that government of the

people, by the people and for the people should

not perish from the earth. [Applause.] We

fought our fight. And what did we gain! Talk

about the old boys, the veterans. They

bave had their lives; as we look at them

on Memorial day, and see them with the colors

of their country on their breasts! Poor old

chaps! They have lived their life. No great

matter whether they live or die. But God Al-

mighty put some life into their brain, some fire

into their heart, and some electric principle on

their lips to teach these boys of to-day what the

boys of twenty-five years ago were who stood

ready to die for them. [Great Applause.] They

had no snow on their heads; they had no chill in

their hearts; they had mothers whom they idol-

ized, sisters whom they cherished;

there were young brides and sweethearts

dearer to them than the breath they

drew, or the hearts that beat in their

bosoms, there were young fathers with the little

saw it"]; they had nothing to do but to listen to

the voice of your friend, if you are a Demogratic

convention with the leaders of this Democratic

party, headed by the man it put to the front as

1864. Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania-

and what Northern State did not shame itself

by its peace conference held by these representa-

tives of the friend of the laboring man? Who

said, "There is Kansas, there are the great

lands of the Northwest; our young men and their children after them need the soil:" but

slavery says, "Give it to us for pollution.

All we have to do to keep the

shame, to give Nebraska to its shame, to silence

free speech and abolish the personal liberty law

injevery Northern State, and to crawl as we are,

sneaks and copperheads, at the foot of this

power that dominates us and spits its venom

over us, and we will have peace North and

South." Don't forget that, you who have lived

through those days; and you, young

and the prison pen from 1861 to 1865 did not go

to save the Union. [Applause.] The union

that meant degradation fof labor, that meant

silenced speech, that meant the pollution of the

Territories. That Union could have been pre-

served and saved in peace and quiet at home.

They went to the front to die for a Union that

allows you this day to spit upon their graves.

[Applause.] They fought for your rights, the rights of freedom. They fought for

the rights and the power of free labor against

the Union that meant its enslavement, the ig-

norance and degradation of unrequited toil.

The power against which they fought to-night

has the impudence to come before you and

claim your suffrages and your support [cries of

your friends.

"Yes," "Yes," and "It is the same party" as

You can struggle your best with the world,

the flesh and the devil so involved in a sectional

issue; you can clear your consciences white and

sound; but you can't meet tariff issues as in-

volved in the suppressed labor vote of the South:

you can't meet the great rights of American

citizenship, white and black slike, at the

polls; you can't meet the despotism and bar-

barism of slavery under new faces: you can't

meet your duty as an American citizen, old Re-

publican covered with wounds or young Repub-

lican with your fight to make, save on a national

issue, on national grounds, in voting for Harri-

At the conclusion of the speech the audience

dispersed, many of those on the stage gathering

about Miss Dickinson to greet and congratulate

AN ATTRACTIVE DEMONSTRATION.

The Democrats Make a Fine Showing of

Their Clubs.

The Democrats of Indianapolis, assisted by

many of their allies from surrounding counties.

gave a spectacular entertainment last evening

that cost considerable money-the figures being

put into the thousands-if it did not make any

votes. The people were unable to understand

what the show was all about, as there were no

distinguished Democrats in the city, nor were

any speeches to be made. Chairman Taggart's

only excuse for the demonstration was

that the faithful wanted another opportunity to

use their campaign uniforms and kick up their

heels, and he wanted to accommodate them. But.

whatever might have been the excuse for the

affair, there was nothing spontaneous about

it. The local hustlers had the arrangements in

hand for three weeks, and worked untiringly

spectacular show ever given on the streets of

Indianapolis. The recent parade given by the

Republicans, on the occasion of the visit to the

city of General Hovey, was a thorn in the sides

of the Democracy, and the only object of having

a turn-out last night seemed to be to "even up"

with the Republicans. Lest there should be a

failure, agents were sent into every ward in the

political

produce the greatest

son and Morton. [Tremendous cheering.]

Union that meant the liberties,

souls that went down to the

its

peace is to give Kansas to

representative for President in

baby first smiling up in their eyes [A voice-"I

not only for ourselves but

[Applause.] Ah, what did we gain?

"Here they stand ready to fight."

it proposed to keep The contest

not believe that even in those days

So much work was very fruitful of a very big turn-out of marching men and a general show that was highly creditable to the Democracy.

The number of men in line is variously estimated at from 4,500 to 6,000. Many Democrats placed the number at 9,000 or 10,000, but a half dozen men who made a careful count say the number was from 4,500 to 4,700.

The figures of none of the gentlemen were above 4,700. Two gentlemen agreed on 4,570 as the correct figures. It was after 8:30 o'clock when West, "what belongs to us we will keep in spite of Jefferson Davis, the South and the devil." [Applause.] The West did not need the see streets. Its head reached the New Denison louse five minutes before 9 o'clock, and it required an hour and ten minutes for it to pass. If the whole line had marched four abreast and on quick time, as such processions usually do, it would have passed easily in forty-five or fifty minutes. As it was, a majority of the clubs marched three abreast, and there were at least a dozen breaks, some of which were a half

square in length. The procession was divided into five divisions, and in each there were from six to ten clubs, of the men being in uniform. The whole was in command of Capt.
John A. Whitsett, and he had two or
three hundred mounted aids, each one wearing a blue sash over the right shoulder, and a bandanna knot on the left breast. Outside of a fine display of fire-works there was no attempt at any great show in the parade. There were no wagons, except those loaded with sky-rockets and other pyrotechnical articles. There were only a few banners that attracted attention. rot; stand to your guns, knowing the same fight | Many of the clubs were attractively uniformed, is to be settled on the 6th of November. It is and displayed efficiency in drill. Transparencies, not downed yet. [Applause.] These few slave-masters of the South deminate not simply the cratic parade, were badly designed. cratic parade, were badly designed.

The procession was headed by the railroad South, not merely a section, but the whole when the war broke out. Yesterday the county central committee received several hundred blouses and G. A. R. hats, slavery on their backs for twelve months that and every man who would consent to wear one was given it free. The they might sing amen, understanding their triumph. They said, "We will adjourn the conresult was many young men put on suits for the test to the barbarism of the middle ages, the purpose of getting, without cost, the suit offered. In addition to the ward clubs there was the cigar-makers' organization, the Young Men's Business Club, the Haughville Club, and a delegation of farmers from the country, nearly all

There were many thousand people on the streets to see the show, and in some places it required the services of a detachment of police to clear a passage way. While those in line were noisy for Cleveland and Thurman, the sightseers did a good deal of hurrahing for Harrison and Morton, and between the two crowds there was a deafening noise. Republicans, bowever, recognized that it was the Democrata' night, and the marchers were all along the line treated with the utmost courtesy.

It was announced that the parade would be re viewed from the postoffice corner by Governor Gray and all the candidates for State offices, and in order to accommodate them a stand was erected in front of the postoffice. Governor Gray was out of the city, though, and none of the candidates put in an appearance but Congressman Bynum. He, in company with Chairman Jewett, stood on the wooden structure and smiled at the faithful as they trod by. It was 10 o'clock before the line of march announced was two-thirds covered, and one by one the clubs dropped out and disbanded. The local managers are very proud of the affair, but the more thoughtful members of the party were last night doubting if there would be any gain of votes for the thousands of dollars squandered in giving the entertainment.

PHASES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

and New Jersey.

Judge Tourges's Observations in New York Judge Albion W. Tourgee, the author o novels having a political bearing and signifi cance, was registered at the New Denison yesterday, and looked comfortable and hopeful when found by a Journal reporter. "I have been making most of the speeches I have made this campaign," he said, "in middle and western New York, and my observation has been mainly confined to that section, although I have been young man-to the Democratic party-and stay in New Jersey and Illinois a portion at home. [Applause.] New York held its peace of the time since the campaign opened. As to New York, I am very hopeful of the success of the Republican State and national ticket there. The State is being very closely canvassed. The zeal of the people outran the activity of the political managers, and an organization by school districts was effected long before the managers could have secured it through the usual agencies. The people are thoroughly roused. I have pever seen them as much interested and as soberly interested in a political campaign before since the sixties! Usually most of the interest shown runs to noise and clamor. This year the public seems to prefer solid argument, and is seeking information. This promises well for Republican success in New York. We have never polled more than 874 per cent. of the total vote of the State, despite the best exertions of all parties, and, hence, there is 14 per cent, of uncertainty always confronting us. but the general Republican outlook there, as I men, if you did not know it, know it this night, said before, is very hopeful, and we mean to that the brave, splendid, heroic, martyred make our majority outside of New York the characters on the paper. As the armature city so large, next November, that the municipal Democrats will have no chance to change the city returns. In the portions of New Jersey and Illinois, where I have recently been, the outlook is equally encouraging. I expect to make a few speeches in this State while I am West, and may go to Michigan to talk next

month." He Succeeded a Republican.

The American flag seems to be as obnoxious to some Democrats as it was twenty-eight years ago. Among the boarders at No. 360 South New Jersey street are Edward Patterson, a carpenter, and a letter-carrier named McManis. Patterson is a Republican, and Thursday hung a flag from the window of his room. When Mc-Manis returned home and saw the flag he became indignant, and told the landlady that unless it was taken down he would hunt another place. As Patterson had put the flag out from his own window the lady refused to ask him to remove it and McManis went away to hunt a new bearding place, where he would not be disturbed by the stars and stripes.

Encouraging Outlook in Ohio. Hon. Emett Tompkins, member of the Ohio

Legislature from Athens, was in the city yesterday, and called on General Harrison. Mr. Tompkins has been making Republican speeches in the eastern part of Indiana the past week. He is a bright young man and is said to be one of the best speakers in Ohio. His speeches are doing great good and he ought to be kept in the State until the election. Mr. Tompkins lives in the mining districts of Ohio, and reports large accessions to the Republican ticket in his locality on account of the tartiff question. He says Ohio is good for at least 40,000 for Harrison and

Political Notes. Thomas E. Chandler cannot be at the Tomlinson Hall meeting to-morrow evening. Matters pertaining to his canvass for Congress call him elsewhere. The Democrats made a mistake in sending a postal card to James H. Martin, requesting him to turn out in their procession. He is a stalwart Republican. Albion W. Tourgee, author of "The Fool's Errand," will speak to-morrow night, at Greensburg, with Charles H. Litchman, and on Tuesday the two will be at Rushville. Wednesday night Mr. Tourgee will be

There was a rousing meeting last night at Bridge-port. The hall was crowded, and more were outside than could gain an entrance. Addresses were de-livered by Wm. T. Brown and S. F. Potts, and the Bridgeport Glee Club furnished good music. The group of children in costumes, Mrs. McCorkle's Juvenile Harrison Glee Club, who called on General Harrison two weeks ago, had their pictures taken, yesterday afternoon, on the State-house steps. In

the group were the drum corps of little boys and Master Chas. Pettijohn on Mr. Pepper's miniature pony. The address of W. P. Fishback to the old soldiers has been postponed one week, on account of the coming of Gen. Geo. Sheridan, who speaks at Tomlinson Hall to-morrow night. The members of the First Regiment, Harrison and Hovey Guards, will meet at the Criminal Court that evening, at 7:30, to attend

David Garrigan, of this city, writes to the Journal that he has been a Democrat all his life, and voted for Cleveland. "But I will not vote for him this election," he continues; "I am an Irishman and I do not want to America. The Democratic party meant that a America. The Democratic party meant that a city, to every township in Marion county, and in Ireland when I was there. I nearly starved to

GRAND OPENING

Cabinet Photos, \$3 Per Dozen.

THEO. C. MARCEAU. Cincinnati.

LUKE P. POWER

Marceau & Power

FOTOGRAFERS,

Request the presence of Yourself and Ladies on

Grand Opening, Concert and Musicale

In which several of Indianapolis's best talent have

MRS. M. H. SPADES.

MR. LOUIS VOGT'S ORCHESTRA.

will vote for Harrison and protection.' The Chicago Herald, in a telegram from this place, states that the chairman of the Thirteenth Indiana Regimental Association refused to entertain a motion Regimental Association refused to entertain a motion at the reunion the other day to have the association visit General Harrison in a body. He did nothing of the kind. The motion prevailed, and the ex-soldiers went as it stated they should. The telegram says that while only thirteen made the east thirty-four went down to Democratic headquarters to see Chairman Jewett. A call on Jewett by old soldiers is sufficient to stamp the statement as a lie.

John W. Brooker, colored, was arrested las night charged with striking one of the uniformed girls on the head with a stick during the parade, at the corner of Market and Illinois streets. Had it not been for the captain of the company, the police say Brooker would have been mobbed on the spot. The prisoner says he stooped to pick up her handkerchief, and in so doing accidentally but the girl.

A NEW TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.

The Ingenious Invention of a City Stenog-

perfect, but Mr. Munson believes it soon will be

The Churches of the United States, New York Independent presents its annual statistical exhibit of the various churches in this country, compiled mostly from official sources. The following is a general summary by denominational groups

Monominationar E	to make .		
	Chs.	Min.	Com.
lventists	1,563	835	100,44
ptists		30,998	3,971.68
ristian Union	1,500	500	120,00
ngregationalists	4,404	4,000	457,58
iends		500	107.96
rman Eva gelie'l Ch.	675	500	125.00
therans	7,902	4.215	987.60
ennonites		605	93,00
ethodists	48,258	28,313	4,699,52
oravians	94	108	10,96
w Jerusalem	95	101	5,78
esbyterians		9,585	1.136,68
oiscopalians	4,766	3,931	446,78
formed	2,025	1.345	269,59
oman Catholies	6,829	5,596	7,200,00
nitarians	375	488	20,00
-!lista		667	97 96

Grand Total.....138.885 94.457 19,793,328

war incidents, yet a somewhat remarkable one was brought to my mind a day or two ago by a meeting with Wallace Hume, the well-known theatrical architect. Mr. Hume was a member of the Cincinnati regiment commanded by W. H. Lytle, the soldier-poet, who lost his life early in the struggle while bravely facing the enemy. He was grievously wounded, and, with others of his companions, as well as many confederates,

Afternoon Concert. FROM 2 UNTIL 5:30 P. M.

36 and 38 North Illinois Street,

Tuesday, Sept. 25, '88, - AT THEIR -

MRS. SAM MORRISON,

MR. M. H. SPADES,

MR. BARCLAY WALKER,

MR. ALEXANDER ERNESTINOFF,

death. I became a citizen on coming to this country, and in order to save it and the home I have obtained

Accused of Striking a Woman.

James E. Munson, a stenographer, gave an exhibibition yesterday afternoon in his temporary laboratory, at 28 Center street, of his invention of an automatic type-setting machine. Mr. Munson's apparatus is a complete novelty, inasmuch as it runs the type into the galleys fully justifled and corrected, something never before accomplished by a type-setting machine. The primary principles of Mr. Munson's invention are speed and the possibility of justifying and correcting the type before it goes into the galleys. In order to accomplish the justifying and correcting Mr. Munson has perfected a key board which, made like that of an ordipary typewriter, perforates a strip of paper of about the width used in the Wheatstone telegraph system. The perforations consist of various combinations of letters based upon an alphabetical principle invented by Mr. Munson. Although only about 175 combinations are needed, 1,013 can be made on the key-board if necessary. When the paper leaves the perforating machine the letters are so far apart that a strip 13; inches long represents one line in column of printed matter. The operator of the machine goes over this strip with a fine rule, and sees that the divisions of words and spaces come to the end of the line correctly. If they do not, he has a perforating hand tool with

which he "spaces out" the characters so that they justify on the paper strip.
When he has finished justifying the strip it is run through another machine at's high rate of speed, and the perforated characters are brought so close together that four inches of paper represent one line in a printed column. This strip is then put into the type-setting machine proper.
This is an electric motor, with a sharp-pointed passes through the perforations in the paper connection is made with rods over the magnets, which in their consequent action drep a type into a groove upon a rapidly revolving platform, by which it is carried instantly to pick-ups, which in turn put it upon a supporting rail. I is then carried automatically to the galley and dumped, fully justified and corrected. In yes-terday's exhibition Mr. Munson used the Thorne type-setter and distributor in connection with his automatic apparatus, which can be applied, he says, to any type-setting machine now in use. It is capable of setting from 8,000 to 13,000 ems per hour. The machine is not yet

in practical operation." An important feature in connection with the invention is that verbatim reports can be made upon any number of perforated slips at a time, and a slip supplied to each newspaper having one of the machines. Furthermore, the slips can be run through an automatic telegraph machine in Washington and fac-similes forwarded to any point in the country directly to the newspapers, thus saving delay in handling matter by the ordinary Morse telegraph and in compos tion. Mr. Munson hopes to be able to use con pressed air as a motive power, and to have the machine on the market within a few weeks. He has been assisted by Mr. A. Wisching, an electrician at 28 Center street.

C/H8.	DITM.	Com.
lventists 1,563	835	100,44
ptists	30,998	3,971,68
ristian Union 1,500	500	120,00
ngregationalists 4,404	4,000	457,58
	500	107.96
rends	500	125.00
therans 7,902	4,215	987.60
ennonites 385	605	93,00
ethodists48,258	28,313	4,699,52
oravians 94	108	10,96
w Jerusalem 95	101	5.73
esbyterians 13,057	9,585	1 136 68
oiseopalians 4,766	3.931	446.78
formed 2,025	1.345	269,59
man Catholies 6,829	5,596	7,200,00
nitarians 375	488	20.00
oiversalists 730	667	37,80

The net gain for the year was 6,434 churches. 4,505 ministers, and 744,681 communicants. By far the heaviest gain was among the Baptists-4,587 churches and 3,109 ministers. The Methodists, with their 48,258 churches, 28,313 ministers, and 4,699,529 communicants, stand at the head of the denominations, the Roman Catholies come next, and then the Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Congregationalists, and Episcopalians.

A Hospital Incident.

It is perhaps a little late in the day to recall

PROGRAM. 1. March-"Monte Cristo" Wiegand 2. Overture-"Reception"......Schleppegrell 3. Valse-"Kroll's Ballklaenge".....Lumbye 4. Selection-"The Marquis" Wiegand 5. Descriptive-"Mill in the Forest"..... Michaelis 7. Valso-"La Gitane"......Bucolossi 8. Spanish Serenade-"La Paloma"......Missud

Evening Concert and Musicale.

9. Descriptive-"Sleighing Party" Michaelis

FROM 7:30 UNTIL 11 P. M.

PROGRAM.

1. March-Boulanger's...... Desormes 2. Overture-Fairy Tales.......Kersen 3. Duet-Cheerfulness......Gumbert Mrs. M. H. Spades and Mrs. Marcia Morrison. 4. Vocal Selection..... Mr. Alexander Ernestinoff. Mrs. M. H. Spades. 6. Violia Solo..... Mr. M. H. Spades. 7. Song-Daddy

Mrs. Marcia Morrison.

9. Descriptive-"Forge in the Forest" Michaelis

10. Spanish Serenade-"La Paloma"......Missud

11. Medley-Southern Plantation Bostger

Accompanist, MR. BARCLAY WALKER.

was taken to the hospital at Springfield, Ky.

Here he lay suffering acutely. One morn-

ing the familiar words of his commander's

well-known poem, "Anthony and Cleapatra," came to his mind, and almost unconsciously he

repeated aloud the first line. "I am dring,

Egypt, dying!" A confederate soldier lying on the next cot took up the sentence and followed

with the next: "Ebbs the crimson life-tide

fast." Hume continued, and alternating each

line of the magnificent poem the twain com-

pleted it before a word was exchanged. Then they

fell into conversation and discovered many simi-

larities of taste. Ere they had recovered a strong friendship had been formed. When

health had been restored they separated, and

did not meet again until some years after the

close of the war, when the acquaintance so re-

markably started in a mintary hospital was re-

newed in Chicago. The twain bave been warm

friends ever since, and often have a pleasant

chat over their army and hospital experiences.

THE PRICE WAS TOO LOW

He Was Semething of a Liar, but Forty

Cents Wouldn't Tempt Him.

A number of members of the House of Rep-

resentatives have stolen away at various times

and for short periods from their congressional

duties. Most of them have enjoyed themselves,

but none to a greater extent than did Wade, of

Missouri; Lind of Minnesota, and Sawyer, of

New York. They invaded the State of Mary-

land, and studied the unsophisticated natives

until they got tired. The last place at which

they made any stay was Leonardtown. From

there they intended coming to the capital by

boat, but that semi-occasional craft having de-

The train was started with a pinchbar and

proceeded at a very deliberate gate. Occasion-

ally the conductor would get off and gather a

few peaches, with which he would treat the pas-

sengers. After the train had been crawling

along for an hour, and had covered at least six

miles, the conductor collected the fares, which,

for the congressional crowd, amounted to 80

cents each. When he reached Colonel Wade

"Do you charge preachers the full fare on

"No, sir," was the conductor's reply, "We

only charge them half rates. Are you a preach-

er?" he added, looking squarely at the Colonel's

that gentleman is," (pointing to Judge Sawyer,

The conductor at once returned to the Judge,

and, after a searching glance at the sun-kissed

countenance of the New York statesman, prof-

fered him forty cents, with the remark: "We

"Who in the blank said I was a preacher?"

asked the Judge, with considerable show of

The conductor threw his thumb back over his

shoulder in the direction of Colonel Wade, and

looked as though he had thought all the time

that the Colonel was garbling the facts in the

In the meantime the three dimes, the nickel

and five pennies reposed calmly in the Judge's

fat palm. He regarded them in silence for a

moment, and then handed them back to the offi-

cial, saving: "I am a good deal of a liar, but I

Then he relapsed into absolute silence, and

would not look at Colonel Wade until Washing-

The Most Precious Priesthood.

To Shammai a heathen once came, saying: "Promise me that I may some day be invested

with the high priest's robes, and I will become

familiar with the law? First study, and I will

Partly in fun, partly from curiosity, the Ro-

man sat down at the master's feet and began

studying, and as he proceeded his interest grew.

He learned to admire the religion he had made

After some time he came across the words of

the law: "No one who is not from the house

of Aaron may enter the holy of holies or he must

die." "Is this the law?" he asked, with quiver-

ing lips. "Not even King David, with all his

power, would have been exempt from the rule."

sharply answered Hillel. "Then how could you,

at the start, hold out the promise to me of once

wearing the high priest's vestments for which I

stipulated when first addressing you?" the Ro-

"To be sure I could not offer you what was

forever denied to myself," was the master's mild

reply. "But there is a high priest's robe ac-

cessible to both you and me more precious than

the costly apparel which adorns the chosen descendant of Aaron. It is the priestly robe of

soble manhood, of virtue and righteousness. This I did not want to withhold from you should

The heathen was satisfied, and he became a

Ladles in South American Theaters.

Marcus A. Mayer, the well-known theatrical agent, who managed Patti while she was on her last trip to South America, in a letter to a friend

"The girls here are the loveliest I ever saw.

There is one part of the house where they only

allow ladies. That is the 'Cazuela.' It is the

circle just below the gallery, or 'Parsiso,' and one of the male sex is not alle ded there, and

adies are not allowed to wear bonnets in the

Cazuela. The front row is reserved, and we

charge \$6 for these seats. The back rows are

for the admission tickets to the Cazuela, and for

these we get \$1.50. At about 5 o'clock the young

6:30. You should see the scramble! They are

worse than men or boys. They take the seats back of the front row, and those who are lucky

get a seat, while the unfortunate damsels are compelled to stand up. This place will hold

Dr. Kohler's Sermon in the American Hebrew.

who sat a couple of seats in front of him).

only collect half fares from preachers."

"No, I am not," said the Missourian, "but

that genial "bald-knobber" remarked in his in-

this road?"

Methodistic countenance.

will not lie for forty cents."

on was reached.

instruct you."

a laughing stock of.

man said, reproachfully.

you aspire to it."

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

in New York from Montevideo, says:

parted they were compelled to travel by rail.

MARCEAU & POWER.

work at moderate prices.

Very respectfully,

GRAND OPENIA

New Ground-Floor

Nos. 36 and 38 North Dlineis Street,

Tuesday, Sept. 28,1888.

This is one of the most complete

galleries to be found in the country

All on one floor; no climbing of two

or three flights of stairs. Every-

thing is convenient, and particular

pains will be taken to please all

patrons. Our aim will be to pro-

duce artistic and the finest of pict

This elegant gallery will be open

to the public at the above date.

with the very best artists, and will

give the people of Indianapolis the

opportunity of securing the best

about 800 wemen, and it is a beautiful sight to look up at them in all the colors of the rainbow —beautiful brunettes, all bedecked in diamonds. At the close of the performance a platoen of soldiers—fifty men—forms on each side of the door at the exit of the streets and keeps the crowd back, so that the young ladies can depart in peace, and as they go they are met by their brothers or fathers or some essort to see them A Trifle Cooler,

Somerville Journal. Amelie Rives needs to put a little more

chopped ice in her stories to adapt them for general family use. Cheap Excursion Eates West Via Vandalia Line Sept. 25, Oct. 9, and 23. Tickets good to rets thirty days from date of sale. In conne with the above announcement it may be well to give a few of the reasons why the Vandalia line stands pre-eminently at the head of the other routes. It is the shortest line to St. Louis, the safest and best, provides better accommodations.

line. It will be to your advantage to call on a ticket agent of the Vandalia line before making any arrangements for tickets.

H. R. DERING. Assistant General Passenger Agent, Vandalia

for all classes of passengers, unvarying in its punctuality, and fares as low as by any other

Grand Harvest Excursion. NO CHANGE OF CARS TO KANSAS CITY. Tuesday, Sept 25, the L. D. & W. railway wil run a special reclining-chair car through to Kansas City, leaving Indianapelis at 3.51 P. M. on the Kansas City fast limited express, and ar-Chairs are free to all persons holding harvest cursion tickets. Seats reserved at L. D. & ticket office, 99 South Illinois street.

H. A. CHERRIER, City Ticket

Cheap Exposition Exenssions. VANDALIA AND PENNSYLVANIA LANES.

To St. Louis and return..... To Columbus and return..... To Cleveland and return..... Tickets sold every day, good several days from date of sale. Apply to Geo. Rech, ticket agent Vandalia and Pennsylvania lines, cornor Illinois and Washington streets, or at Union Station; or address H. R. Dering, Assistant G. P. A. Indianapolis.

St. Louis and Return, \$3. THE POPULAR "BEE-LINE" RAILWAY Will sell excursion tickets to St. Louis and return, on account of the St. Louis Exposievery day until further notice, at the rate of \$3. We will also sell cheap tickets to all points in the West and Southwest on Sept. 24, Oct. 8 and 22, at one fare for the round trip. It will be to your interest to consult Bee-line ticket agents before purchasing tickets. For full particulars

call on or address T. C. PECK. Passenger Agent No. 2 Bates House, Indianapol

Vandalia Lire TO ST. LOUIS AND RETURN, 63.00. For particulars call at ticket office, cor. Wash ington and Illinois sta., or Union Depot.

The pure California Grape Juice, is for sale by Browning & Son, 7 and 9 East Washington str. and only 50 cents per quart bottle.

ECZEMA

a Jew." "Away with you, heathen mocker!" angrily rejoined the rigorous master, and drove And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases He next applied to Hillel, and the liberalminded teacher said: "My son, do you expect Cured by Cuticura. to become high priest in Israel without being

I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczems. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burging were almost unbearable. Seeing your Cuties a Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cutieura and Cutieura Scap externally, and Resolvent internally, for four months. I call myself-cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement. this public statement.
MRS. CLARA A. FREDERICK.

ECZEMA. Your most valuable Cutioura Remedies have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those troubled with skin dis-ease. My little girl was troubled with eczems, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the Cutioura Remedies, which

speedily cured her, for which I one you many thanks and many nights of rest.

ANTON BOSSIMER, Edinburg, Ind. ECZEMA. I was afflicted with Eczems on the Scalp, Face

Ears and Neck, which the druggist where I got your remedies pronounced one of the worst cases that had come under his notice. He advised me to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after five days use my scalp and part of my face were entirely cured, and I hope in snother week to have my ears, neck and the other part of my face cured. HERMAN SLADE, 120 East Fourth street, New York.

ECZEMA. I gratefully acknowledge a cure of Eczema, or Sala Rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seven-teen years; not able to walk except on hands and

knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of medicines; doctors pronounced my case hopeless; permanently cared by the CUTA CURA REMEDIES. WILL McDONALD. 2542 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c Resolvent, S1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages

ladies commence congregating at the door, and there they stand until 7 o'clock and keep up such a clatter and row that the police often compel us to open the doors and let them in at BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beantly fied by Cuticura Medicated Scape STRAINS, PAINS In the Back Kidneys, Hip. Sides of Chest relieved in one minute by the